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LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

SLOVAKIA: Bread-grain crops are now estimated at about the same level, while feed grains are a little above those of 1941. The 1942 estimates, with 1941 figures in parentheses are as follows, in thousand bushels: Wheat, 11,574 (11,611), rye 7,874 (7,637), oats 14,468 (14,330), and barley 14,697 (11,942).

ARGENTINA: Latest reports received indicate no relief from the drought, and unless rains are received very soon the corn crop is expected to be considerably below normal. Much loss has already been reported in northern Buenos Aires, Córdoba, and Santa Fé. (For details, see article on pages 149 and 150.)

MEXICO: By Presidential decree of January 13, 1943, and published in the Diario Oficial of January 25, 1943, the exportation of rice is subject to Government control as follows: Application for authority to export rice from Mexico shall be made, in each case, to the Ministry of National Economy. The Mexican Customs shall not despatch any export shipment of rice unless it is accompanied by the respective authority issued by the Ministry of National Economy. The transitory articles of the decree provide that it shall become effective the date of its publication, and any existing regulations covering exportation of rice are hereby cancelled by the subject decree.

CHILE: Trade sources estimate 1943 hempseed crop at 33 million pounds compared with 20.5 last year and 10 million pounds in 1941.

BULGARIA: Production of hemp in 1942 is estimated to have exceeded 7,000 tons, compared with 6,000 tons in 1941.

RUMANIA: The 1942 hemp crop in Rumania is estimated to be 20,000 tons, as against 29,000 tons in 1941.

FRANCE: Excessive numbers of heavy cattle being marketed in excellent condition, showing no signs of fodder shortage. Hog marketing extremely light, due to killings by producers in order to obtain fat supplies.

SWITZERLAND: Hog numbers declined to 780,000 head as of November 1942, a decrease of 8 percent compared with the comparable 1941 estimate and 30 percent below the November estimate for 1939. A further reduction is anticipated on account of the lack of imported feeds.

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G R A I N S

INDIA EXPERIENCES WHEAT SHORTAGE . . .

The first official forecast of the area sown to wheat in India for harvest in 1943 is placed at 33,694,000 acres, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The current forecast is 1,588,000 acres above the first estimate for 1942, now revised to 32,106,000 acres, but is slightly below the final estimate for that year.

The Indian Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics issues five estimates of wheat acreage during the season, and a revision of each of the five is subsequently released. After the first forecast, each succeeding estimate is based on fuller returns from reporters. An examination of the estimates over a period of years shows that the fifth or final estimate was, in each case, substantially above the first, during the past 10 years averaging 6 percent above.

INDIA: Wheat acreage, production, yield per acre, trade, and apparent domestic utilization, 1933-34 to 1942-43

Season <u>a/</u>	Acreage	Pro- duction	Yield per acre	Imports <u>b/</u>	Exports <u>b/</u>	Apparent domestic utilization
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1933-34 ..	36,077	349,813	9.7	286	1,014	349,085
1934-35 ..	34,490	363,216	10.5	507	1,285	362,438
1935-36 ..	33,639	352,203	10.5	60	9,858	342,405
1936-37 ..	33,215	364,075	11.0	818	20,366	344,527
1937-38 ..	35,640	401,856	11.3	5,946	13,551	394,251
Average	34,612	366,233	10.6	1,523	9,215	358,541
1938-39 ..	35,441	371,952	10.5	c/ 2,318	c/ 2,522	-
1939-40 ..	34,014	401,408	11.8	-	-	-
1940-41 ..	34,849	374,341	10.7	-	-	-
1941-42 ..	33,979	375,947	11.1	-	-	-
1942-43 ..	d/33,694	-	-	-	-	-

From official sources.

a/ Sowings take place generally from October to December, and harvesting extends from March to May.

b/ Includes flour as grain for the marketing year April-March following the harvest; data include only sea-borne trade.

c/ April-January only. Data not available subsequently.

d/ First estimate; revised first estimate for 1941-42 is 32,106,000 acres.

The first estimate of the 1943 crop will be available about mid-April. The 1942 outturn of 375,947,000 bushels, though above the normal apparent consumption, was considerably below the present wartime requirements, and an acute shortage in urban centers is reported. Increased needs incident to the military situation and scarcity of rice, which formerly was imported from Burma in large quantities, are probably the outstanding developments contributing to the present critical position. The wheat shortage was reported as long ago as the beginning of 1941 and has become progressively worse, though reports indicate some local relief through recent imports. Some exports, especially earlier in the season to Middle East countries, have further contributed to the short supply situation.

Speculative hoarding, profiteering, transportation difficulties, and shortages of many other foods are additional factors mentioned as accentuating the present serious food situation. Abnormally high retail prices have resulted, despite the efforts of the Government at price control. As a curb on speculation an official ban on future trading was instituted about mid-1942. A strong protest from speculators was reported to have followed the move, but governmental regulation of speculative trading is still reported in effect.

Wheat is India's most important cereal food, with the exception of rice, and normally the country is self-sufficient, with a small surplus for export. Under the present abnormal conditions, however, even in the Punjab, which produces about a third of the country's total wheat crop, a shortage is reported. An estimated increase of about a million tons in India's durra production has been helpful in preventing the food situation from being even more serious.

The following table from an unofficial source is not intended to reflect the entire stock situation. It may, however, be taken as significant of the general market trend, since the points shown are large wheat markets.

INDIA: Wheat stocks at selected points on specified dates,
1939, 1941, and 1942

Approximate date	Karachi, : port areas:	Amritsar	Lyallpur	Hapur
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
September 1, 1939	116,436	30,600	22,505	18,900
November 22, 1941	72,576	13,000	6,000	10,680
November 20, 1942	4,978	3,000	600	240

From unofficial sources.

Substantial quantities of wheat are expected to be imported to bridge the gap until supplies from the new harvest come on the market.

(The harvest normally begins in March.) A policy of selling the imported wheat considerably below prices prevailing in free markets has been announced.

Rainfall during the current season has been deficient in some of the important producing areas, but recent rains are said to have alleviated the condition in the North, where the crop outlook, as a result, is now characterized as very satisfactory. The condition in the Central Provinces is, however, reported to be somewhat below normal. If favorable conditions should prevail until harvesttime, much relief from the present tight situation should ensue.

CANADA PROPOSES 1943-44
WHEAT PROGRAM . . .

The Canadian wheat program for 1943-44 was announced in the House of Commons January 29. Debate on the proposals is expected to take place soon, with final action reported probable sometime during February. Provisions are:

(1) Deliveries of wheat limited to 14 bushels per authorized acre (previously defined as 65 percent of basic wheat acreage). Deliveries may include wheat produced prior to 1943. This new feature is expected to result in greater reduction of wheat acreage.

(2) Basic price of 90 cents (initial payment by Wheat Board) to be continued.

(3) To insure prompt filling of available elevator space as reflected by delivery quotas, farm storage payments for wheat will not be paid after 1941-42.

(4) Minimum guaranteed price of 45 cents for oats and 60 cents for barley and fixed price of \$2.25 for flaxseed to be continued.

Producers are urged to reduce wheat acreage at least 3 million acres in order to increase acreage of oats 12 percent and of barley 11 percent, with payment of \$2 an acre for wheat acreage reduction from 1940 base. No payment is to be made in respect to abandoned land. The rye acreage goal is 31 percent below 1942, largely fall rye of which large acreage reduction has already occurred.

ARGENTINE CORN ACREAGE
GREATLY REDUCED . . .

The first official estimate of the area planted to corn for the 1942-43 crop in Argentina is placed at 10,131,000 acres, according to a cable from Buenos Aires. This indicates a reduction of 18 percent compared

with last year's acreage and is the smallest area reported since 1924-25. The condition of the current crop does not promise average yields, in contrast with last year when near-record yields were obtained. The season, so far, has been one of extremely unfavorable weather for the corn crop. Although there have been scattered rains, the principal corn-producing areas have reported a serious deficiency of rainfall, combined with high temperatures. Corn prospects, consequently, are said to have deteriorated rapidly in some sections, though good timely rains could still improve the outlook considerably. Grasshopper damage has also been reported in parts of the drought area.

Increased demands both for consumption and fuel have been reported recently, and the improved position has been reflected in increased prices. Sales for fuel were reported at about 30 pesos per metric ton (\$8.10 per short ton) early in January, compared with prices of 20 to 22 pesos (\$5.40 to \$5.94 per short ton) a month earlier. As prospects of a reduced crop in 1943 have become more probable, farmers are reported asking for a higher minimum price than that now prevailing (basic price of 4.40 pesos per 100 kilograms, shelled basis, on board cars, Buenos Aires, equivalent to 33 cents per bushel). Since stocks in the country continue burdensome despite increased use and heavy losses from poor storage conditions, it is considered doubtful that the Government will accede to requests for a higher price level. See also Foreign Crops and Markets, June 8 and December 14, 1942.

ARGENTINA: Corn acreage, production, and average yield per acre,
1928-29 to 1942-43

Year	Acreage		Average yield:	
	Planted	Harvested	per	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels planted acre	1,000 bushels
1928-29	11,831	9,026	21.3	252,408
1929-30	13,955	10,428	20.1	280,617
1930-31	13,776	11,577	30.5	419,661
1931-32	14,463	9,518	20.7	299,329
1932-33	14,539	9,373	18.4	267,761
1933-34	16,096	10,161	16.0	256,913
1934-35	17,368	14,091	26.0	451,943
1935-36	18,854	12,650	21.0	395,694
1936-37	15,051	10,776	22.6	340,147
1937-38	14,989	7,723	11.6	174,163
1938-39	13,096	8,653	14.6	191,485
1939-40	17,791	14,072	23.0	408,442
1940-41	15,067	12,188	26.8	403,048
1941-42	12,356	10,103	28.8	355,649
1942-43	10,131	-	-	-

Compiled from official sources.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

COTTON STOCKS DISAPPEARING
IN SWITZERLAND . . .

Stocks of raw cotton in Switzerland on July 31, 1942, were 16,800 bales (of 500 pounds gross). This is less than half of the 40,300 bales on hand a year before, and only about 18 percent of stocks on hand on the same date in 1940. While 1941-42 imports of both American and Egyptian cotton increased slightly over 1940-41, those of African cotton were much lower, and total imports were 23,000 bales, or only about 52 percent of those of the previous year. Consumption has been less than half of normal during the past year, but, even at the greatly reduced rate, present stocks are sufficient to run only about 3 months.

Swiss authorities had hoped that 9,000 bales could be imported each month, including 2,500 bales of Egyptian long staple. These hopes have been far from realized, as total imports for the year beginning August 1, 1941, averaged only 1,900 bales per month, including an average of only 370 bales of Egyptian cotton. Rayon and other textiles have largely taken the place of cotton for many purposes, especially in clothing and other uses in which fine yarns are required.

SWITZERLAND: Supply and distribution of cotton, August-July 1941-42
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Item	American	Egyptian	African and other	British Indian	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
<u>SUPPLY</u>					
Stocks, August 1, 1941 <u>a/</u>	14,900	6,700	15,900	2,800	40,300
Imports	8,900	4,500	8,200	1,400	23,000
Total supply	23,800	11,200	24,100	4,200	63,300
<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>					
Consumption, all purposes	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	46,500
Stocks, July 31, 1942 <u>a/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	16,800
Total distribution .	23,800	11,200	24,100	4,200	63,300

Compiled from official sources: a/ All stocks are in mill warehouses.
b/ Figures for individual countries are not available.

TANGANYIKA MAINSTAYS
LARGE SISAL PRODUCTION

Production of sisal fiber in Tanganyika during 1942 is estimated at 100,000 long tons. This large crop has been handled under steadily increasing difficulties due to inadequate supplies of machinery, labor, and food. At least 70 percent of the machinery used in the preparation

of fiber for market is of German origin. Consequently, much of it is old, and spare parts have not been available since the outbreak of the war. Special difficulty is experienced with frequent break-down of locomotives, although the trucking facilities also are seriously handicapped by the situation. A large number of operators are affected by machinery difficulties, as only about 5 percent of the industry is represented by those using hand methods entirely. Fears are expressed that, if adequate numbers of locomotives and trucks with some plant equipment of various types do not reach British East Africa by the middle of May, approximately 20,000 tons of sisal may be lost from the 1943 crop.

Sisal production ranks below food planting, military recruiting and labor units, and rubber production in legal priority on native recruiting. This has made little difference in the labor situation on sisal plantations, since 95 percent of the planters have refused conscripted labor. At present the food seems to be the largest factor in obtaining a sufficient number of men. If food becomes scarce, laborers leave the plantation and go where they are better fed.

Producers furnish food for their laborers, but, as very little has been grown on the plantations, scarcities in any locality show up quickly. For the first time in history, these growers are now planting food crops with the hope than any serious labor shortage may thus be averted. These crops will not be harvested until May through August, and some difficulty may be experienced before that time. Some 36 sisal plantations, the production of which in 1940 was about 40 percent of the total for Tanganyika, were taken over from Germans by the Custodian of Enemy Property at the beginning of the war.

The Tanganyika sisal crop represents approximately 75 percent of the total production in British East Africa. Measures taken by the Government to hold production in check were relaxed in 1941. From the outbreak of war to the beginning of 1942, restricted shipping facilities served to build stocks a little higher each year. At the close of 1940, stocks totaled about 47,000 long tons, although for many years they had remained almost constant at from 10,000 to 13,000 tons. By the end of 1941 in British East Africa as a whole, they had risen to about 62,500 long tons, but shipments in 1942 took the most of this carry-over from previous years.

The United Kingdom is one of the principal markets for sisal from East Africa, taking the entire crop in 1940, limited to 100,000 tons. Until recently, the United States received less than 10 percent of each year's sisal exports from British East Africa, but, under an arrangement for the pooling of raw materials, the United States is to be assured a substantial share of the sisal exports from British East Africa for the remainder of the war.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S .

AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRODUCTION

GOALS FOR 1942-43 . . .

The Australian Minister of War Organization of Industry announced that the Government has decided to fix production goals for all principal foodstuffs for 1942-43. The goal for beef and veal (including corned and dehydrated) was fixed at 1,254 million pounds for the year beginning July 1, 1942, for mutton and lamb at 851 million pounds, and for pork at 224 million pounds.

The quantity of beef to be produced is stated to be about equal to normal production, but the total for mutton and lamb is 124 million pounds larger than in 1938-39. The goal set for pork is 67 million pounds above production in 1938-39, the difference being equivalent to approximately 560,000 light bacon hogs of a dressed weight of 120 pounds.

In order to meet British requirements for Australian meat as well as that of the troops stationed in Australia and nearby islands, it appears that supplies for civilian consumption, especially of beef and pork, necessarily will be limited. Australia normally has a large per capita consumption of all meats except pork. The American troops stationed in Australia are more accustomed to beef and pork and prefer them to mutton and lamb.

Normally about 22 percent of the beef production is exported, 26 percent of the mutton and lamb, and 20 percent of the pork and bacon. Pork and bacon exports have never been large in quantity.

Beef and veal exports from Australia increased from 272 million pounds to 285 million pounds in 1939-40, but declined to 214 million pounds in 1940-41. Exports averaged 242 million pounds for the 5 years preceding the war. As a result of the concentration of troops in Australia and nearby islands, it is believed that exports were further reduced in 1941-42 and may be even smaller in 1942-43, although the extent of the British purchases is not yet known. Pork exports from Australia have not been large, amounting to 33 million pounds in 1938-39. The quantity increased materially in 1939-40 and 1940-41, however.

Exports of mutton and lamb to the United Kingdom may be fairly well maintained, as Australia and New Zealand are practically the only countries having a substantial surplus for export. Exports increased from 186 million pounds in 1938-39 to 249 million pounds in 1939-40. There was a decrease to 239 million pounds in 1940-41. Exports for the 5 pre-war years averaged 194 million pounds annually.

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ARGENTINE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT DEVELOPMENTS . . .

The fixed prices that Argentine packers must pay for cattle were increased, effective December 19, 1942, through instigation of the National Meat Board (Junta Nacional de Carnes). The new scale of prices is of a temporary nature and was apparently made for the purpose of encouraging the marketing of fat cattle on the domestic market. Cattle have been held back, according to reports, as a result of the scarcity of refrigerated shipping space and probably also partly in anticipation of a higher British purchase price in 1943.

ARGENTINA: New fixed prices packers pay for steers per 100 pounds, dressed weight, effective December 19, 1942 a/

Grade and description	Ranches		Markets	
	Effective		Effective	
	Apr. 22, 1942: Dec. 19, 1942		Apr. 22, 1942: Dec. 19, 1942	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Chiller type (sides)				
First grade J -				
Up to 375 pounds ... b/	8.28	8.29	b/ 8.17	8.18
376 - 386 pounds	7.72	8.17	7.64	8.06
387 - 397 pounds	7.33	7.82	7.25	7.72
Over 397 pounds	6.60	6.72	6.64	6.62
Second grade U -				
1st quality -				
Up to 375 pounds ... b/	7.76	7.78	7.66	7.67
376 - 386 pounds	7.24	7.67	7.16	7.57
387 - 397 pounds	6.86	7.35	6.78	7.25
Over 397 pounds	6.26	6.26	6.18	6.18
2d quality -				
Up to 375 pounds ... b/	7.22	7.25	7.14	7.14
376 - 386 pounds	6.72	7.16	6.64	7.05
387 - 397 pounds	6.35	6.85	6.27	6.74
Over 397 pounds	5.71	5.71	5.63	5.63
Frozen type (superior) N-				
Up to 375 pounds	6.99	7.03	6.88	6.93
376 - 386 pounds	6.50	6.95	6.42	6.84
387 - 397 pounds	6.13	6.65	6.05	6.54

La Res, January 20, 1943.

a/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, April 13, 1942; January 5, 1942; July 7, 1941; and March 3, 1941, for earlier fixed prices.

b/ Average of all weight groups up to 375 pounds.

The Ministry of Agriculture stated, when announcing the new prices, which are 6 to 7 percent higher for heavier cattle, that in view of the increase in production of fat stock, which generally takes place at this

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time of year, and the relative lack of refrigerated shipping space, it was necessary to make the change in the basic fixed prices for cattle in order to facilitate marketing under these conditions. There was practically no price increase made for sides weighing up to 375 pounds, whereas fairly substantial increases were made for sides weighing 376-386 pounds and those of 387-397 pounds. The grades used in Argentina are designated by letters as follows: J represents first quality chiller steers; U, second quality chillers, which is further subdivided into U1 and U2; and W, superior freezers.

The Argentine Rural Society points out that there was not the usual heavy marketing of cattle during October, November, and December. In addition to factors already mentioned, this is believed to be due partly to the fact that there is a tendency to increase cattle numbers, which were estimated at only 35,750,000 head as of September 30, 1941, compared with 34,318,000 on June 30, 1938. Cows, which usually supply a large part of domestic consumption, are reported as being held back for breeding purposes, with prices much higher in relation to other cattle than usual. This tendency to hold back cows has been growing in the past 3 or 4 years. In 1941 the percentage of cows and heifers killed represented only 42.8 percent of total slaughter for local consumption, compared with 43.67 percent in 1940, and 52.3 percent in 1939. The smaller percentage of cows and heifers slaughtered as compared with cattle killings in the whole country (local consumption and export) is noticeable, the percentage being 30.8 percent in 1941, compared with 35.2 percent in 1940, and 56.6 percent in 1939.

ARGENTINA: Slaughter of cows and percentage of total slaughter of cattle and calves, 1935-1941

Year	Cows	Cows as percentage of total	Total slaughter, cattle and calves
	1,000	Percent	1,000 head
1935	1,985	31.0	6,399
1936	2,559	35.0	6,731
1937	2,499	34.9	7,161
1938	3,463	34.8	7,069
1939	2,708	36.3	7,456
1940	2,457	35.2	6,984
1941	2,334	30.8	7,578

Compiled from official sources.

Argentine meat shipments to the United Kingdom in 1942 amounted to 1,706 million pounds, on a fresh basis, an increase of 5 percent above 1941. Beef constituted by far the largest quantity, as usual, but the increase in shipments of frozen beef was only 3 percent, whereas frozen mutton and lamb increased 57 percent and pork 76 percent. Canned-beef and mutton shipments were smaller in 1942 than in 1941, showing a reduction of 14 percent.

ARGENTINA: Exports of meat to the United Kingdom, fresh-meat basis,
1941 and 1942 a/

Kind	1941	1942
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Frozen beef and veal	950,183	985,456
Frozen mutton and lamb	112,435	176,368
Frozen pork	79,362	138,890
Total frozen	1,141,980	1,300,714
Canned beef and mutton	482,807	405,646
Total	1,624,787	1,706,360

La Res, January 20, 1945.

a/ Boned and canned meat converted to a carcass or fresh-meat basis.

The report of the Argentine Corporation of Meat Producers for the year ended May 31, 1942, indicates a steady increase in the number of livestock handled and slaughtered. This Corporation was established June 30, 1934, as an outgrowth of the law of October 7, 1933, which created the Argentine Meat Board (Junta Nacional de Carnes). It was set up as an indirect result of the Ottawa Agreements of 1932, whereby the import of foreign meats into the United Kingdom was restricted by a quota system. The purpose was to secure the Argentine producer a reasonable profit by means of direct participation of the livestock men themselves, through a corporate organization of producers, in the processing and trade in meat.

ARGENTINA: Slaughter of cattle by the Corporation of Meat Producers
and by freezing companies, 1937-38 to 1939-40 a/

Company	June - May					
	1937-38		1938-39		1939-40	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
	of total		of total		of total	
	Thou-sands	Percent	Thou-sands	Percent	Thou-sands	Percent
Argentine Meat Producers Board	580	17.09	572	16.64	557	15.89
Anglo	642	18.90	612	17.81	626	17.85
Swift (La Plata) ..	480	14.13	438	12.77	472	13.46
Armour	344	10.14	331	9.64	341	9.73
Swift (Rosario) ..	324	9.55	408	11.87	375	10.70
La Blanca	316	9.31	314	9.16	336	9.58
Wilson	268	7.91	266	7.75	268	7.66
La Negra	214	6.30	231	6.72	259	7.39
Smithfield	151	4.46	177	5.16	181	5.17
Guaileguaychu	75	2.21	85	2.48	90	2.57
Total	3,394	100.00	3,434	100.00	3,505	100.00

Memoria of the Corporation of Argentine Meat Producers, July 1, 1939, May 31, 1940, and La Res, January 20, 1945.

a/ Data for 1940-41 and 1941-42 seasons not available, with exception of 604,000 purchased by the Corporation of Argentine Meat Producers in 1941-42.

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ARGENTINA: Slaughter by Argentine Corporation of Meat Producers,
seasons 1935-36 to 1941-42

Season (June - May)	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
	Head	Head	Head
1935-36	506,557	449,401	a/
1936-37	492,127	580,937	a/
1937-38	579,844	631,530	a/
1938-39	571,399	515,352	a/
1939-40	557,017	861,647	14,201
1940-41	b/	b/	b/
1941-42	604,036	b/	116,000

Memoria of the Corporation of Argentine Meat Producers and La Res,
January 20, 1943. a/ Not purchased. b/ Not available.

ARGENTINA: Slaughter by freezing companies, calendar years,
1935-1941, and January-August, 1941 and 1942

Calendar year	Cattle		Sheep		Hogs	
	Freezing:	Total	Freezing:	Total	Freezing:	Total
	plants	a/	plants	a/	plants	a/
	head	head	head	head	head	head
1935	2,648	6,399	5,025	6,782	910	1,328
1936	3,057	6,731	5,359	6,988	987	1,435
1937	3,340	7,161	5,532	7,081	1,045	1,605
1938	3,119	7,069	6,184	7,839	695	1,245
1939	3,269	7,456	5,673	7,682	495	1,156
1940	2,924	6,984	5,761	7,518	509	1,176
1941	5,552	7,578	5,884	7,806	965	1,727
January-August-						
1941	2,374	b/	3,364	b/	571	b/
1942	2,297	b/	4,844	b/	836	b/

Compiles from official sources.

a/ Exclusive of farm slaughter. b/ Not available.

The Corporation began purchasing cattle and sheep at the principal Argentine markets in May 1935 and in June of the same year began buying direct from ranchers, also, in competition with the large packing plants. It was mainly owing to the operations of the Corporation that prices paid producers for cattle rose appreciably during the years 1935-1938. It did not operate in the hog market until the 1939-40 season. The Corporation slaughtered 604,000 head of cattle in 1941-42, which was almost double the number killed in the first year of its existence and more than by any of the freezing companies. Killings of sheep increased in even greater proportion, although the total was not given. The slaughter of hogs by Corporation increased to 116,000 head from an original 14,200 head in 1939-40, the first year that the Corporation purchased hogs.

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